

THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME XXXVI NO. 30

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY

OCTOBER 13, 1943

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR

The Fifth Victory Loan Drive Will Get Underway Monday

The drive to raise, etc. a billion dollars for the Fifth Victory Loan will commence next Monday morning, October 18th, Gleichens quota this time is \$65,000, \$7,000 more than was asked for the last loan. Practically the same committee and canvassers who assisted during the last loan will be on the line this time to help put the loan over as far as this district is concerned.

"President Roosevelt recently described as Sixth Columnists those who quit unwittingly and probably unknowingly, many remarks likely to give comfort to the enemy in that class. I would put those (and there are thousands of them) who are spreading their opinions that the war will be over in a matter of months," said Fred E. Osborne, Chairman of the National War Finance Committee for Alberta. In an interview, "The spread of such a feeling can only result in a let-up in supporting our country's war effort in the past of thousands on the home front," continued Mr. Osborne. "Let's face the facts. The Axis' journal, Italy, surrenders. It is true, but we haven't Italy as yet, and it may be months before our chief enemy is forced out of that country and then only at a terrific cost in personnel

and equipment. Italy was never considered a second front by Churchill, Roosevelt or Stalin, but only as a preliminary to a second front. In the Pacific, we are still island-hopping—in the right direction it is true, but still only island-hopping. Not one United Nations' leader in any theatre of war has ever even hinted at an early cessation of hostilities. Not one cabinet minister in the navy, army and airforce departments of our allies, has ever suggested such a possibility. Let's be realistic about this whole matter—this is no time for wishful thinking."

Mr. Osborne felt obliged to give this warning because of the possible adverse effect of such amateurish thoughts on the success of the Fifth Victory Loan. "Our sons and daughters, our nieces and nephews, our daughters-in-law are all the ones who will suffer if Canadians at home don't 'Back the Axis' with more and more silver bullets," continued Mr. Osborne. "When we get into the jam of besieging the fortress of Europe or hearing the day in our own cities and towns, we will need more and more personnel equipment if we are to maintain our present momentum, let alone increase the tempo of our efforts."

very early hour. When did we have another fall like this? G. T. Jones states the fall of 1928 was very similar. His threatening outfit threatened for 68 days in succession, although there were some days when threatening had to be shut down for a time due to high winds.

The council's idea of having the ashes and cans carted away once a month has proved worth while in that it improves the looks of the town. No more do we see ashes scattered all over the streets and lanes, nor do we see ashes and cans piled high in lanes and back yards. All now look neat and tidy.

Mrs. P. Mahony is confined to hospital in Calgary, having under went an operation.

Miss Dorothy Bogatie has left for Calgary where she will attend college and take up a business course.

D. Reid and D. Farquharson, R.C. A. P. Edmonton spent the weekend in town. Donald Farquharson is posted to Vancouver to take a course in mathematics.

Mr. Horn of Calgary recently arrived to take a position with the staff at the Indian Agency.

Capt. Max Yates, M.D., spent a few days in town last week. He expects to leave for the east soon.

Last week was fire prevention week. Somebody must have fallen down on the job as there was a lot of smoke over the country for several days. Wonder how many got busy and cleaned up their pipes, etc., around here and generally making themselves useful to prevent future fires?



WEDDING KENNEDY-FREEMAN

Christ Church, Calgary, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 6th, when Edith May Freeman and William George Kennedy were united in marriage. Rev. Dudley Kemp officiating.

The bride, given in marriage by Mr. R. S. Haselway, of Gleichen, was charmingly gowned in white sheer georgette style, with fine lace insets. Her long white veil was caught with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of crimson roses and carnations.

Miss Helen Marshall, of Drumheller was bridesmaid, and wore a pale pink sheer frock.

The groom is a member of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and has been stationed at Whitehorse and Dawson City, Yukon for the past three years. He was attended by Mr. R. W. Brown of Gleichen.

The bride also a Canadian Bank of Commerce member, has been on the London, England staff and more recently Drumheller branch.

At a reception held at the Cluo Cafe, Calgary, the bride's wedding cake, flanked by carnations in tall roses. Many friends from out of town gathered to wish Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy well.

The happy couple are spending a few days in Gleichen and will then proceed to Vancouver where they will reside.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ASK FARMERS TO TAKE OFF SEASON WORK

Arthur MacNarns, Director of National Selective Service, announced a campaign to secure the services of farm workers for transfer to essential industries, during the slack season on the farm. The campaign will be carried out by the department of Labor, in co-operation with the provincial departments of Agriculture.

"It is a considerable number of MacNarns said, 'Fuel wood cutting and other woods operations are always depended upon assistance of workers from agriculture during the fall and winter months in order to secure their production. Similarly in some parts of the country, mining, base metal mining and fish packing establishments have also in the past leaned heavily upon the farmer during his slack season. Due to the war, the large numbers of workers available for these seasonal industries—a regular feature of the Canadian employment situation—have virtually disappeared. Many have gone into the forces, while others are now steadily engaged in essential industries. In view of this fact, we must depend to an even larger extent upon securing men from the land while they are not needed at home. Moreover, due to labor

shortages, additional industries now look for men off the land; railway track maintenance and packing houses are among the industries now asking the services of farmers for the fall and winter."

Mr. MacNarns said that it was important for a farmer to have a close estimate of the number of farmers sought by industry, but probably it would exceed 100,000 across Canada.

The department of Labor points out that workers in agriculture who have secured postponement of military training for a reason of their occupation, will be allowed to continue on postponement if they accept approved essential employment during this slack season.

"There is no thought of interfering with farm production," Mr. MacNarns explained. "We do not want much while they are still required on the land for autumn work, nor for year round v.r.k. Nevertheless, there is a substantial main of men who may be spared during the next few months, and those are the men whose services we wish."

The agreements between the Dominion and the provinces for farm labor recruitment provide that provincial field organizations will assist the Dominion in locating farmers for other essential industries in the off-season and all the provincial organizations have been approached and are co-operating with Selective Service in the present campaign. Also, several hundred local farm production committees, organized by the provinces have undertaken to participate in the campaign.

Town & District

Mrs. S. E. Lester has gone to Oakland, California, to visit her son Bud. Bud has been attending a university there for several years.

Mr. McBeck of Frobart spent a week or so in a Calgary hospital having undergone an operation on his leg. He has returned home feeling recovering so rapidly that he was able to enjoy a hunt on Thanksgiving Day.

After spending several days in the Basanto hospital, Pete Deabuehas has recovered from his illness and is now back on the job of looking after Gleichen Motors.

Wm. Saunders and son Elmer of Calgary spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McLean at St. Albert. Where they enjoyed a day's shooting.

The weather this fall has been marvellous and long continued and as a result great progress has been made in harvesting, regardless of the shortage of help. Other years heavy frosts at night would delay operations for some hours every day. This year, however, there was little or no frost consequently operations could begin at a

A COUNTRY EDITOR SEES

Ottawa

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA BY H. H. BLUMHART, Editor of THE SUN

QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK

The question is often asked: How many people are in Ottawa now? The 1943 directory gives it as 223,109, an increase of 14,813 in the past year. That is, of course, Greater Ottawa. A survey shows, and this is interesting in the light of the housing shortage, that there are 13,773 houses, 2,282 duplexes, 658 triplexes, 837 apartment houses and 723 stores with apartments over them. Bill they're thousands short.

Something else I've been asked about and might as well get it off my chest. There are 124,000 civil service employees in Canada. 34,000 in Ottawa. One day last week medicine went on mass production in the nation's capital when the 34,000 started stopping before the X-ray camera for tuberculosis survey. It will take three months to do the job. Two out of every thousand, it is expected, will show suspected tubercles of T.B.

Highest rating of radio programs in Canada goes to "Soldier's Wife" the serial which by a happy thought emanated from the Information Board of the Wartime Price and Trade Board in Ottawa. It has rated listening audiences of 500,000 and has proven to be successful in putting over necessary information. In addition to giving splendid entertainment, that other government departments of Canada and occupational control for things along the same line. It's a homogenous program, which makes it worth while.

Plans are being pushed along for the establishment of five projected health and occupational centers for discharged personnel of the armed forces. According to the Department of Pensions and National Health, these centres will prepare those who are not fully fit, for employment. Centres may be at or near Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, London, Galt and Vancouver. It is hoped to have one ready by next spring. That is probably the right direction for a problem which must be faced.

What a sense of misunderstanding can be both first and trouble people and officials alike! That is proven in the Rush case at Toronto where the fine of \$50 was imposed on an alleged farmer for having had his wife with him as passenger in a farm truck, contrary to Police Board regulations.

The press played it up, people thought that was small potatoes anyway. A statement later issued by Donald Gordon, Board Chairman, indicates that Rush was not a ruse; it was not a farm truck; it was transporting no freight or produce; and the magazine who tried the case and had the evidence, dubbed it "deliberate waste of gas, tires, etc."

The Board has, however, now clarified the order, which is something that the Rush case helped to do anyway. A new order will allow passengers to be carried in the cab of a truck, provided it is transporting goods. Exempt from restrictions will be use of trucks to carry persons to and from places of worship or a religious ceremony.

In a release, Munitions Minister Howe makes it clear that there was no arbitrary date set before which no furnaces could be lighted. He points out that, there should be no misunderstanding, only regions weather conditions can determine the length of the heating season. Besides the conservation of fuel, which everyone knows is tied with our war effort authorities are cognizant of the necessity of preserving the people's health too.

"Don't be discouraged if your Victory Garden didn't turn out so hot," in effect says James Gallagher, head gardener of the Dominion Experimental farm in Ottawa. Which means two again. He points out that there is the best time to dig the land and by the middle of October all later vegetables should be harvested. Another point he makes is that at this time the land should be cleared of refuse and burned. He warns against digging leaves and tops into the ground because they are disease breeders.

That some folks don't give a hoot about equal distribution of goods was shown in a story in the Ottawa Journal, related by a shopkeeper who was blasting food because a woman came in with a big dog, evidently her pet. She ordered two loaves of corned beef, and for her dog, the other for her husband. He wanted her wrath on everything from the government up and down.

Olds and ends: Field dodder, a weed which germinates into stiff rye (Continued on another page)

AUCTION SALE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, AT 1 P.M. SHARP

Peter Scheffner, owner, who is joining the Air Force, 5 miles east and two miles north of Cluny.

20 HEAD OF CATTLE

A gentle well bred for bunch milk strain cattle. A real opportunity to buy a family cow if you want a good one. Shorthorn cow fresh three weeks, a real good milker. Ayrshire cow fresh two months, gentle and a proven producer, 4 nice looking young cows milking. One to freshen Feb. 16, one on Feb. 1, one Jan. 20 and one on Feb. 10, 2 dry cows, one to freshen Nov. 15, this will be her second calf. Other to freshen Dec. 20, both look real milkers. A two year old heifers to freshen next March. 1 red roan Shorthorn bull coming 3 years, good looking animal. 6 calves coming 1 year old, 8 heifers and 3 steers, 4 young red roan calves. Several horses and pigs.

TRACTOR

Tractor I.H.C. 22-36. A tractor that has been well kept up. Has had around \$300 spent on it recently. Looks good and runs smooth.

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C. M. ALLEN, AUCTIONEER

Mr. Scheffner is joining the Air Force. Lets go and give him a good sale.

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VICTORY BONDS are just like money—issued by your country, as a receipt for money you LOAN—help win the War quickly. Victory Bonds earn money for you—\$1.00 every year for every \$100.00 Bond you buy. They provide cash for emergency, and help you to save money for different things which you cannot buy now, but will need after the War is over.

Since the beginning of the War THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED has purchased millions of dollars worth of Victory Bonds. Employees of THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED throughout Canada have loaned millions more.

For freedom—for investment—for quick recovery when the War is over—buy FIFTH Victory Loan Bonds and

SPEED THE VICTORY!

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SEEDTIME AND HARVEST

By Dr. E. W. Nash
 17 Division, Agricultural Department
 North-West Line Literature Association

When—\$1.25 Per Bushel
 Nowdays one hears many speakers. Sometimes it seems that the less the speaker knows, the more freely he speaks! Indeed, this is particularly true of addresses by amateur economists. I do not profess any knowledge of economics, but am determined to write about it anyway, if only to afford the many faithful readers of these articles the fun of scoffing at my blunders!

The new guaranteed minimum wheat prices will be good news to all westerners, and let us not think that they will bring undue profits to the farmer. Surely the increase is long overdue, but new problems are on the horizon.

What is being used for fuel in Argentina, and being fed to livestock on an unprecedented scale in North America. Up to now, our wartime agriculture has been aimed at less wheat and more livestock. The higher price of Canadian wheat, coupled with the fact that the United States Administration has asked for an increase of 14,000,000 acres in 1944, suggests that the world carry-over is not considered too great.

Will wheat look so attractive in 1944 that private farmers will feel less like feeding cattle and hogs, and milking cows? Surely there is little prospect of increased farm labour supplies. Are we to conclude that livestock products will be relatively less important in 1944?

We suggest, in all humility, that definite and timely government guidance will be more important than ever. Also, that local "Win the War" committees, important in 1939, will be indispensable in 1944.

Wild Life Source of Much Meat

Since meat rationing has been introduced into Canada many people may wonder if our wild life resources are being adequately utilized in this emergency. In a country like Canada where in more than half the total area the principal commercial product is wild life, it is only reasonable to expect that game must should take a prominent place in the diet of the people.

It is estimated that the annual consumption of game meat in Canada amounts around 100,000,000 pounds. In the January 1943 issue of the sporting magazine, "Hunting and Fishing in Canada", it is asserted that hunters in the nine provinces of Canada take more than 45,000,000 pounds of dressed game annually. This leaves out of consideration the population of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, many of whom depend on game for meat. It also leaves out many backwoodsmen and a few poachers of whom the same can be said.

In order to arrive at a proper

figure for the meat consumption of the whole country it is necessary to add an approximation of the figures of Canada's Northwest to those for the sportsmen. The Northwest consumes a large amount of meat. Not all of this meat is used by humans; a great deal "goes to the dogs", but dogs are vital to the life of the country and have to be fed and well fed so it all counts. Fish also bulks large.

No record is available of the amount of game killed, partly because native hunters are unlicensed. However, there are some figures that could be used. An estimate of the caribou kill for instance, gives 20,000,000 pounds of this species alone. Figures for other species are less definite, but when the frontier of pioneer populations of the various provinces are compared with the populations of the Northwest Territories and Yukon there need be no hesitation in adding to the "Hunting and Fishing" estimate enough to bring the total for Canada to 100,000,000 pounds.

To look at it another way; 50,000 of Canada's Indian population consumes more or less on wild life. If we section them 10,000 families, each with a dog team, they will require 70,000,000 pounds of wild food. Much of it is fish, and some of the game is included in the "Hunting and Fishing" estimate; but we have to consider Eskimo and frontier-dwelling white men in addition to Indians.

Our 100,000,000 pounds of wild meat may be compared with our production of 1,400,000,000 pounds of domestically raised meat in 1942. Our meat production from game, including all the various forms of game used for food in our hinterland, is 7 percent of our domestic meat production.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that 435,000,000 pounds of game and game fish are produced annually in the United States. This is given as 1.41 percent of a domestic production of over 30 billion pounds of livestock, poultry and commercial fish. Fish are not included in the Canadian estimates.

Although our total weight of game meat is less than the United States, the ratio of game to domestic meat is more than four times as great in Canada. It is also used in the places where it does the most good. In remote areas where the distribution of domestic meats would be difficult or impossible, these facts should be borne in mind when schemes to increase the production of game meat are aired. The present stocks of game in Canada have been built up in the course of years by the various provinces and territories. The best way to increase the use of game in Canada would be to use excellent meats as muckrut now largely wasted, and woodchuck or ground hog, sometimes killed as a farm nuisance and thrown away. Better care of killed game would also prevent some loss and make the meat more appetizing.

There is also a regrettable waste of birds and animals which are fatally wounded but never recovered. Much of this is caused by poor shooting or shooting at game beyond proper range which, with a shortage of domestic ammunition, constitutes a double waste.

Fire is one of the most devastating

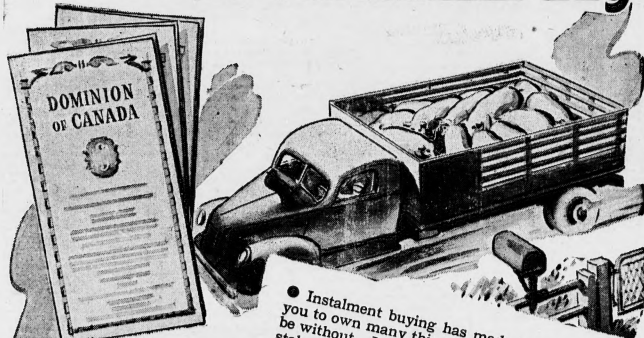
causes of wastage of wild life. With the approach of the fire hazard season it is important that all who are interested in the preservation of wild life should use every possible care in the use of fire in the woods and the open spaces, and should co-operate in every way with those whose duty it is to see that losses from this source are held to the lowest possible minimum.

Where does the national coffers get its filling? Part of it is from excise and income tax. During the month of August just past, for instance, the "take" was \$201,015,890 as compared with \$100,329,837 in the same month last year, which is about a 20 percent increase. Of this amount income tax alone accounted for \$121,450,570 and this is an "up" of over 25 millions.

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Ever try it? Now is your opportunity to do so. Save the instalment way by putting money... as you get it... into Victory Bonds.

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...and you fulfill an obligation to your country. You help to win the war... help to speed victory and peace.

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Any bank will arrange to get Victory Bonds for you, and you can pay for them during the next months in instalments convenient to you.

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A VICTORY BOND is the promise of the Dominion of Canada to repay in cash the face value of the Bond on the date of maturity with half-yearly interest until that time. A Victory Bond is the safest investment in Canada backed by the entire resources of the Dominion. Canada has been issuing bonds for 75 years, and has never failed to pay every dollar of principal and interest when due. A Victory Bond is an asset readily marketable at any time.

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SAMPLE COPY ON REQUEST

(Continued from page one)

A WEEKLY EDITOR

sembling pale yellowish hair, is considered a menace to Canadian farmers. Like a vine it coils itself around the nearest plant available. The Dominion Experimental station wants farmers where it is prevalent, to get advice about it from their nearest experimental farm or agricultural representative, and don't sow clover, alfalfa or flax where dodder is found. The Fifth Victory Loan to "Speed the Victory" will have two maturities, one at 3 percent maturing January 1, 1949, the other May 1, 1947, both being dated November 1, 1943; the minimum objective for individuals is \$500 million dollars, that puts you and you said me in the picture. The recent employment control order to stabilize A and B labor priorities, the "thing" you read about, will not apply to most building and construction projects, only those in high priority work there the department rules.

This, I think, needs further publicity: Western Canada farmers wanting to ship feed grain to Eastern Canada for use on their own farms or for sale to relatives on farms can "set" over the Canadian Wheat Board. Freight assistance and other related subsidy plans may be claimed against such shipments by the purchasing farmer who buys feed grain direct from the western grower.

Do you know that Canada is now producing 95 percent of the combined nickel output of the United Nations? 20 per cent of the zinc, 13 per cent of the copper, 15 percent of the lead, 75 per cent of the asbestos and 20 per cent of the mercury. Our aluminum production is now six times that of 1939 and equals the entire world production of that year.

Where does all Canada's war production go, is something folks might be interested in. Well, about 30 percent is delivered directly to the Canadian armed forces at home and abroad. The rest goes to Britain, the United States, India, Africa, Russia, China, Australia, New Zealand and to the South Pacific—in short to all the fighting fronts of the United Nations. Canadian workers and producers need not be ashamed of their contribution and will not be when the history of this war is written.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS OF THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

Word has been received that Bob Riddell, R. C. A. F., has been promoted to the rank of a Flight-Lieut.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Taylor and son Bill returned to their home in Okotoks last week. They have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Taylor for some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Phillips of Calgary spent Sunday in Gleichen visiting friends.

Edmond Laskowski said a companion of Drake, Sask., were apprehended by Cpl. Any of the R.C.M.P. for speeding on No. 1 highway. It was estimated they were travelling at a rate of between 55 and 60 miles an hour. They were fined \$20 and costs by the court.

Dux James of Calgary and a former resident of Gleichen spent the week end in town visiting relatives and enjoying a hunt with his dad, W. B. James.

Cars by the score from the west rolled through town Sunday afternoon bound for the game bird hunting grounds east of Gleichen. Some had canvas, some, etc. fastened on top of their cars, water bags hanging from mules doors, carrying equipment. There were a d three and everywhere. Monday night the procession was the other way—west bound. We do not know what luck they had.

Servises will be held in Gleichen United Church next Sunday, Oct 17, at 4 p.m. Rev. Hunt of Strathmore conducting. Mr. Hunt hopes to be able to come to Gleichen. Arrangements and Cluny every alternate Sunday thereafter.

Sgt. A. W. Riddell and Cpl. J. A. Robertson spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Riddell.

Thanksgiving Day in Gleichen was an extraordinary quiet day. All sports men who had ammunition were out and had good luck. Others who did not hunt tried their hand at fishing and had good luck also for once.

Miss D. Peelson of Calgary, Joe Garland of Turner Valley and Miss D. Brown of the Blackfoot Indian Hospital staff spent several days last week visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Ayling at the Buffalo Hill Ranch.

Miss Mollie Staback of Calgary spent several days last week in town visiting relatives. For the past three months she has been telephone operator at Arrowwood.

A leak in the water main, on the principal street in town, developed last week. On Monday men were set to work excavating to find the leak. Finding leaks in that area is very hard work since the ground is low and full of springs, which makes extensive cribbing necessary to prevent iron. Then, as actual leaks may be many feet away from where the water is coming out of the ground.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Sunday, October 17th.
Morning prayer 11 a.m.
Rev. E. J. Hod, R.A. (Newcastle)

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

LOSSES WITH MALTING BARLEY

By R. G. Strasser.

There is a nice premium to be obtained by farmers for barley that is eligible for malting grades. Samples of barley submitted by farmers to elevator companies for these grades are examined carefully by the malting companies who pay the premium. Some lots are accepted, but many other lots unfortunately are turned down because of admixtures of varieties of barley which are not suitable for malting.

Oftentimes, too, it is found that otherwise good malting barley have to be turned down because of too close threshing which creates much of the barley for malting and malt.

From a number of years' experience, to grow barley for malting there had some success and many disappointments. Some things I found out had to be done. One is to use particular care with close threshing, starting with the use of good

town should be concerned in seeing to it that they do their part in carrying on any good issue which may be promoted, either by financial or active support. Only in this way will any town prosper and develop as it should. Publicity is required. In promotion work your local paper has the leading part.

2ND 22ND FIELD BATTERY R.C.A. (R) C.A. IMPORTANT NOTICE

Commencing October 12th, 1943, regular training parades will be held as follows:
Gleichen Armouries—Every Monday night at 1945 hours.
Banana—Every Tuesday night at 1940 hours.
Russian—Every Wednesday night at 1940 hours.
Cluny—Every Thursday night at 1940 hours.
All ranks are hereby warned that attendance at the above parades is compulsory.

G. E. GOODERHAM, Major,
Officer Commanding.

BOMBS REQUIRE BONDS

Support the Victory Loan
by purchasing Bonds



registered seed, sown on clean summer fallow if possible; then to watch each step of the management of the crop so that no other varieties at of a barley would be present on the grade, to watch too that the kernel is not damaged in threshing.

Stocks, I found, should be capped to avoid discoloration of the berry; and the cap sheaves threshed separately for feed grain. The purchase of some good registered seed of a malting variety is, however, the first step of all.

SHUR-GAIN FEEDS

PRESENT

The New "Bacon-and-Eggs" Show!

YOUR FAVORITE WESTERN SONGS...AND AIDS TO HOG AND POULTRY PROBLEMS

9.30 Wed. Night

CFCN

With the Compliments of

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The Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada
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\$1,200,000,000

Fifth

VICTORY LOAN

Debenture and bearing interest from 1st November 1943, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

15 years and 2 months
3% Bonds
Due 1st January 1959

Callable in or after 1956
Interest payable 1st January and July
Bearer designations,
\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000

Issue Price: 100%

3 years and 6 months
1 1/4% Bonds
Due 1st May 1947

Non-callable to maturity
Interest payable 1st May and November
Bearer designations,
\$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000, \$100,000

Issue Price: 100%

Principal and interest payable in lawful money of Canada; the principal at any agency of the Bank of Canada and the interest semi-annually, without charge, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, excepting that the first interest payment on the 3% Bonds will be for an eight months' period and payable 1st July 1944.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, as detailed in the Official Prospectus, through any agency of the Bank of Canada.

Fully-Paid Subscriptions—Subscriptions for either or both maturities of the loan may be paid in full while the lists are open at the issue price in each case without accrued interest. Bearer bonds with coupons will be available for prompt delivery.

Installment Subscriptions—Subscriptions may also be made payable by instalments, plus accrued interest, as follows—10% on application: 15% on 1st December 1943; 15% on 3rd January 1944; 15% on 1st February 1944; 15% on 1st March 1944.

18.64% on the 3% bonds or 18.37% on the 1 1/4% bonds, on 1st April 1944. The last payment on 1st April 1944, covers the final payment of principal, plus 64 of 1% in the case of the 3% bonds and 54 of 1% in the case of the 1 1/4% bonds representing accrued interest to the due dates of the respective instalments.

Conversion Offer—Holders of Dominion of Canada 5% Bonds due 15th October 1943 and Dominion of Canada 4% Bonds due 15th October 1945 (the latter issue called for payment at 100% on 15th October 1943), who have not converted their bonds for payment, may, while the subscription lists are open, tender their bonds in lieu of cash on subscriptions for a like or greater par value of bonds of one or both maturities of this loan at the issue price in each case. The surrender value of the 5% and/or the 4% bonds will be 100.125% of their par value, the resulting adjustment to be paid in cash.

The Minister of Finance reserves the right to accept or to allot the whole or any part of the amount of this loan absorbed, or each for either or both maturities if total subscriptions are in excess of \$1,200,000,000.

The proceeds of this loan will be used by the Government to finance expenditures for war purposes.

Subscriptions may be made through any Victory Loan Salesman, the National War Finance Commission, or any agency of the Government, any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, any agency of the Royal Bank, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Commerce, or any agency of the Official Prospectus containing complete details of the loan.

The lists will open on 15th October 1943, and will close on or about 6th November 1943, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

Approved by the Minister of Finance.
Ottawa, 13th October 1943.



A prosperous rural population which surrounds a community centre may be established business, educational, religious and entertainment facilities. Where these facilities are active, it is safe to surmise that the people of that section will appreciate the value to them of such a centre. The towns are largely maintained by the surrounding district. But the organization, the discipline, and to a great measure the up keep, of the institutions in such towns are in the hands of the business interests, together with those directly and indirectly connected therewith. Without active business and professional men to supervise and govern these public institutions and undertakings no town could thrive. Every citizen either in an official or